

REMARKS

Claims 1-26 are pending. Claims 1-22 are pending stand rejected. Claims 1 and 20 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim that which the applicants consider to be their invention. Amendment to the compression range in claim 20 and polar triangles in claim 1 are fully supported throughout the specification.

New claims 23-26 have been amended to more particularly point out what the applicants considers to be their invention. The claimed compression range in claim 26 and polar triangles and equatorial triangles in claims 23-25 are fully supported throughout the specification. Entry and consideration of claims 1 and 20, as amended, are respectfully requested.

I. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 6,193,616) in view of Kasahima et al. (USPN 6,241,627).

Independent claims 1 and 20 have been amended to include limitations to the dimple selection and placement, and core PGA. The amendments place claims 1-22 in a condition for allowance as the cited art fails to show or

suggest and every limitation either singly or in combination.

Sullivan discloses a golf ball with a core having a Riehle compression range of 72-64 (88-96 PGA), weight 36.7-38.6 grams, a cover of 0.0540-0.0690 inches thick, and ionomers having a melt index of 2.8 and 0.9 grams/10 minutes. Sullivan et al. does not disclose or suggest having dimples in polygonal configurations including triangles. Claim 1, as amended, includes polar triangles with dimples selected from one set. Claim 20 as amended, includes a core with a PGA compression of 68 to 78. Sullivan does not show or suggest polar triangles or cores having compressions in the range of 68 to 78. As such, Sullivan fails to show or suggest all the limitations of claim 1 or claim 20.

Kasashima et al discloses a golf ball having 20 triangles with multiple sets of dimples having different diameters. Kasashima specifically discloses two embodiments, "*[i]n a first embodiment, a first dimple having the smallest diameter is located substantially at the vertex*" and "*[i]n a second embodiment, first dimples having the smallest diameter are equidistantly arranged substantially around the vertex*". In both embodiments, each triangle has the *smallest* dimples placed at the vertex

of the triangles, which infers that each triangle is composed of dimples from at least two dimple sets.

With respect to claim 1, as amended, Kasashima does not show or suggest a polar triangle comprised of dimples of one diameter. (See entire specification and fig. 1 and 2). With respect to claim 20, Kasashima does not show or suggest a core having a compression in the range of 68 to 78 PGA.

Accordingly, neither Sullivan nor Kasashima show or suggest, singly or in combination, the polar triangles of claim 1 having dimples from one set or the core compression of claim 20. For these reasons, Sullivan in view of Kashisima should not properly be considered as rendering claims 1 and 20 obvious. Reconsideration and removal of the rejection of claims 1 and 20 under 35 USC 103(a) are respectfully requested.

Claims 2-19, 21 and 22 are now allowable based on their dependency from allowable base claims. Claims 9-16 are allowable for the following reasons. It is stated in the office action that *"the dimple arrangement set forth in Figure 1 may be adjusted without departing from the ranges set forth"*. This statement is vague and does not provide any teaching to center the dimples into rows and the

specific positions required by the limitations of claims 9-16.

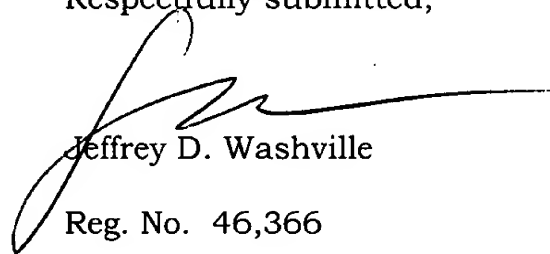
II. DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION

Claims 1-22 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-22 of U.S. Patent No. 6,383,093 in view of Sullivan et al (USPN 6,193,616). If it requires a combination with a separate reference (especially one not owned by the applicant) it is impossible to be a proper double patenting rejection because it is not the same invention. The Sullivan '616 patent is assigned to Spaulding and thus it is not commonly owned. There is no claim of priority or ownership to the Sullivan '616 patent. The double patenting rejection is therefore improper. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the obviousness type double patenting.

III Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that all rejections be withdrawn and the application be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



Dated: 28 MAR 03

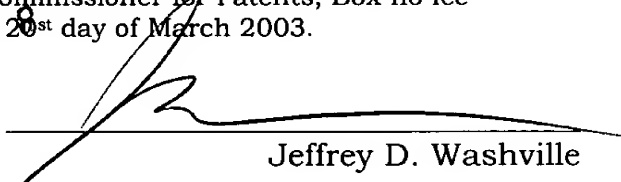
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MARKED UP CLAIMS SHOWING CHANGES

1. (Amended) A two-piece golf ball comprising
a core having a compression in the range of about 75
PGA to about 89 PGA;

a cover having a Shore D hardness in the range of
about 42 Shore D to about 60 Shore D; [and]

an outer surface divided into a plurality of polygonal
configurations, which include polar triangles; and

a plurality of dimples comprising sets of dimples
having different diameters arranged on the outer surface,
[with a first pattern of dimples associated with each
triangle, a second pattern of dimples associated with each
triangle] wherein the polar triangles only contain dimples
from one set.

20. (Amended) A two-piece golf ball comprising:

a core having a compression in the range of about [75]
68 PGA to about [89] 78 PGA;

a cover having a Shore D hardness in the range of
about 42 Shore D to about 60 Shore D; and

an outer surface divided into a plurality of polygonal
configurations, which include triangles; and,

at least 392 dimples arranged on the outer surface, with a first pattern of dimples associated with each triangle, a second pattern of dimples associated with each triangle, wherein said dimples are essentially circular with each one of said dimples having a size defined by a diameter in the range of about 0.13 inches to about 0.15 inches, and a depth in the range of about 0.0025 inches to about 0.125 inches.

23. (New) The two-piece golf ball of claim 20 wherein the plurality of polygonal configurations, which includes triangles has polar triangles and equatorial triangles.

24. (New) The two-piece golf ball of claim 23 further comprising:

a first pattern of dimples associated with each polar triangle having dimples from only one set, wherein the at least 392 dimples are selected from sets of dimples with different diameters arranged on the outer surface.

25. (New) The two-piece golf ball of claim 23 further comprising:

a second pattern of dimples associated with each equatorial triangle having dimples from all sets, wherein

the at least 392 dimples are selected from sets of dimples with different diameters arranged on the outer surface.

26. (New) A two-piece golf ball comprising

a core having a compression in the range of about 75 PGA to about 82 PGA;

a cover having a Shore D hardness in the range of about 42 Shore D to about 60 Shore D;

an outer surface divided into a plurality of polygonal configurations, which include polar triangles; and,

a plurality of dimples comprising sets of dimples having different diameters arranged on the outer surface, wherein the polar triangles only contain dimples from one set.